

FRUIT MEN ARRESTED

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Warrants of arrest were sworn out by Attorney General E. C. Peters yesterday against Y. Okumoto, S. B. Fujiyama, K. Odo, K. Iwakami and K. Yamamoto, on the charge of importing fruit without making a request to the authorities for its inspection. This is a misdemeanor under the Agricultural Act, for which the penalty is a fine of not more than \$500.

Two others of the Japanese importers of fruit who have begun a determined resistance to the provisions of the law for protecting the Territory from the introduction of plant blights and insect pests escaped liability by staying out of the game. These are U. Kobayashi and K. Iwahara, who, in slang phrase, "got cold feet" and did not come forward to claim their share of the suspected fruit.

Since the destruction of infected oranges, as previously reported, the exporters at Asiatic ports have "got wise," as they doubtless thought, and the latest consignments have come here "to order." This is a trick to escape the payment of duty in the event of the destruction of the fruit by official orders.

Under a ruling lately made, which was published in the Advertiser of Monday last, duties are payable on goods destroyed under the Federal pure food law even though never de-

livered to the consignee. By analogy the rule should apply to imports destroyed by other lawful authority.

Collector Stackable, however, saw the game of the fruit importers and held up the questionable consignments arriving in the Doric ten days ago until he could see where the duties were going to come from. The customs officers did not pass the fruit now in dispute until Tuesday last.

The fruit was sold at auction as perishable goods on Wednesday, a proceeding that seems to have brought its importers out from cover. Engaging Thompson & Clemons as his attorneys, Yamamoto brought an action of replevin for recovery of the fruit. This fact the Advertiser published on Thursday morning.

Now the tables are turned and the importers have to answer for alleged violation of law.

On the alarm being given by Alexander Crow, chief of entomology, the Board of Agriculture took prompt action. Besides the arrests of importers just mentioned, an injunction suit has been brought to prevent the delivery of the oranges without their being inspected.

Judge De Bolt signed the temporary writ of injunction at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The suit is brought by L. A. Thurston, president, the other Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry, named, and C. S. Holloway, ex-officio a member of the Board of Commissioners, etc., against K. Yamamoto, importer, and J. S. Kalakela, deputy sheriff of the county of Oahu. It is to restrain the respondents from interfering with the Board of Agriculture in its inspection of fruits. On suing out his writ of replevin for his oranges, Yamamoto positively refused to allow Mr. Crow to inspect them.

WHAT ROOSEVELT SAID TO FATHER VALENTIN



FATHER VALENTIN.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Father Valentin, who returned with the party of Bishop Libert yesterday morning, having been chaplain to the Bishop during his long trip, has a very interesting story to tell of the journey, including a visit to the Pope and the President.

"The most interesting things to me in America," said Father Valentin last night, "were the Leland Stanford Junior University at Palo Alto, California, and the Library of Congress at Washington. We were in Washington twice and the second time we called on the President, being accompanied by Secretary Atkinson, who introduced us to Mr. Roosevelt. I was more than pleased with President Roosevelt. He is not as large a man as I thought him, but he has a piercing eye and is very quick in his actions and words. As soon as Secretary Atkinson introduced the Bishop, the President turned to me and said, 'And this is Father Valentin. Governor Carter wrote me about you.' President Roosevelt inquired at once of the Bishop about the labor situation in Hawaii and HE SAID HE WANTED TO SEE MORE EUROPEANS AND NOT SUCH A LARGE PROPORTION OF JAPANESE. The Bishop replied that he thought, possibly Italians and Portuguese could be obtained to work on the sugar plantations, but that they would have to be given a little land for their homes, say half an acre. He thought that if the land were forthcoming the labor could be obtained. The President immediately turned to

Secretary Atkinson and said, 'Do you hear that Mr. Secretary? Do you understand what he says? He says the labor can be obtained. NOW I WANT IT TO BE OBTAINED. I WANT CITIZENS GROWING UP IN HAWAII.'

"The President expressed himself as delighted to see the Bishop, remarking, 'You are on your way to pay your respects to your spiritual superior and I am glad that you thought it fit to also pay your respects to your president.' This was the day, or the day before that, that we sailed from New York. We sailed from New York on the Kroonland of the Red Star Line, May 27, and two days out we received full dispatches on board ship of the battle of the Japan Straits. Every day both going and coming, we were in touch by wireless telegraph with some other steamer and through them received the news just as we would on land and commercial messages were sent also. A chart was kept of the movements of ocean steamers and not a day passed that we did not get near enough to some ship to wire to her. Sometimes the distance was 180 miles, but bulletins were posted so that we always knew within an hour when we would be able to send telegrams.

"The most interesting thing in Rome to me was the Church of St. Cecilia, as restored by Cardinal Rampolla. But everything in old Rome is historical, and the same is true of Venice. At another place in Italy we saw the factory where the mosaics for the chapel of Stanford University are being made.

COL. THOMAS FITCH ON ASSISTED IMMIGRATION

"The decision of the United States Attorney General," said Col. Fitch, "that the Territory of Hawaii may do what individuals and private corporations can not lawfully do in 'assisting' emigrants to come to Hawaii from any part of the world except China, will, I predict, prove the commercial and financial salvation of these Islands and will start a wave of prosperity that will never know a returning ebb.

"It will affect others, I dare say, as it has affected me. It almost confirms my wavering purpose to return here and resume law practice, and 'grow up with the country.' Those who are familiar with conditions here say that there are available lands in the Islands sufficient to treble the present output of sugar if the labor with which to cultivate them can be obtained, and the Attorney General's decision that labor may be lawfully obtained under the Territorial Act of last winter will prove of greater benefit to us than would a repeal of the Chinese exclusion act.

"There are millions of agricultural laborers in hot and humid countries outside of China who are working for from twenty to forty cents a day, and who will jump at a chance to double their income by coming to Hawaii. These men will not emigrate as do the people of northern and central Europe. They will not push out alone into countries where people do not speak their language or respect their religious faith. But given an opportunity to come in groups of families, bringing their priests with them, and they will eagerly embrace it.

"Under the law of 1905 the Board of Immigration Commissioners have full power to act. They are empowered, for instance, to receive financial aid from individuals and corporations. The donors of any fund would have a right to annex to such fund a condition that

it should be used only in a certain locality and to 'assist' a certain class of emigrants.

"Suppose that a sugar corporation, desirous of employing five hundred or more laborers, should offer to the Board of Immigration a donation or advance of say fifty thousand dollars conditioned upon the board appointing an agent to be named by the donor, under whose direction the money should be expended. The agent would proceed to some labor center in southern Italy or Portugal or in Egypt. He would advertise the advantages of Hawaii. He would offer to assist agricultural laborers only—for we do not need to help any more skilled mechanics or clubs to come here. He would require all applicants to be over twenty-one and under forty years of age—married people with not more than one or two children preferred. He would have all applicants examined by a physician of his own choosing. He would 'assist' those who were accepted, by providing them with transportation via Panama to Honolulu. He would not bring them across the United States by rail for fear of losing them en route. He would require each 'assisted' emigrant to give a note for the cost of assisting him, with an agreement that the amount of his note might be deducted from his wages by any person employing him.

"No contract for labor could be entered into until the arrival of the emigrant at Honolulu and, of course, if he did not choose on arrival to contract with those whose money brought him here, or did not choose to contract at all he could not be compelled to do so, but the emigrant would naturally accept the advice of the man who had assisted him and he would make a contract with that man's backers.

"All these are matters of detail. The main fact is that the Attorney General's decision 'swung low the golden chariot' of prosperity and we can all get on board and take a ride."

The work is still in progress and workmen have been sent out from Italy to set the stones in place.

"The purpose of the trip was what is called Ad Limina, or the paying of a Bishop's respects to the Pope, which is expected to be done once in every ten years. Another purpose was to obtain recruits for the Mission. We brought back with us three—Fathers Rodrigues of Belgium, and Servais of Germany, and Brother Angenbert of Holland. It is possible that Brother Angenbert may go to the Settlement, but it is not yet decided."

The itinerary was as follows: Left Honolulu April 26. Arriving in San Francisco they saw every Catholic mission there. Thence to Chicago, where but two days were spent. To Dayton, Ohio, where some of the members of the Honolulu Mission came from. On to Washington, D. C. Then to New York, back to Washington and back to New York, sailing from that port May 27 and arriving at Antwerp the 5th of June, where they made their European headquarters. Left there for Rome on the 12th of July, via Paris, Toulon, Milan, Padua and Florence, at each of which places short stops were made. They were in Rome ten days and visited all the large churches there. Thence they traveled to Marselles, passing through Monte Carlo and Nice, on to Lourdes, Bordeaux, Paris, Brussels and Antwerp. Trips were taken around Belgium and through Germany, visiting Aix-la-Chapelle, thence to England, stopping at York, London and Stafford. The Bishop went to Holland, but Father Valentin did not. They left Antwerp November 4 for New York, arriving in nine days, whence they took the through train for San Francisco, making the trip across the continent in four days and four nights, having but one hour in Chicago to change trains. They made a side trip from New York, however, to Fall River, Mass., and return. They left San Francisco on the China November 25 and arrived home yesterday morning.

Father Valentin has a very interesting souvenir of his trip in the shape of some 212 or 213 postal cards representing the separate days of his trip, bought right on the spot day by day and containing a brief notation of current impressions, such as his thoughts immediately after the visit to the Stanford University, the Library of Congress, the President, the Pope, the Venetian art treasures, etc. The popular Father is looking refreshed from his trip and says he had a most enjoyable journey.

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NETHERLANDS MAY BECOME A REPUBLIC

THE HAGUE, Nov. 18.—A strange story is in circulation to the effect that according to the Dutch Constitution if the Queen is childless five years after her marriage, which will be on February 2 next, Parliament is empowered to dissolve the union, and that there is a clause in the wedding contract permitting this.

Whatever was the origin of the foregoing, there is not the slightest foundation for it. The Government is now busy revising the Constitution, especially the article referring to the succession. The nearest in line is the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, who, according to German law, will be compelled to choose between the thrones of Saxe-Weimar and Holland. After him comes a princess of Reuss and then a princess of Wied.

There is marked antipathy throughout Holland to all these possible successors, as all are German. It is likely, therefore, that no heir will be sought, but that another peaceful revolution will be carried out and the Government made a republic.

PEARL CITY IS NOT SO SLEEPY

Quite a number of changes and improvements are being carried out at Pearl City. The place seems to have woken up from its lethargy and put on quite the air of activity. All the residents of the suburbs are moving into the city, houses and churches are being moved in from the outskirts and it looks like a sort of mobilization of the inhabitants. As this might create the impression that the city is becoming congested, I would state here that there is no immediate danger of an overcrowded population. There is still room for a few more, as the city proper can boast of but five white men as its present population (this does not include the peninsula).

Our road supervisor is supplying a long-felt want by macadamizing the road from the depot up to the government road, and is making a first-class job of it, too.

McCandless Bros. have almost completed another well for the O. R. & L. Co. alongside of their old well. When this is finished there ought to be enough water for all purposes. It is to be hoped the present state of activity will continue.

CELTIC'S LONG TRIP.

VALLEJO, November 11.—The refrigerator ship Celtic, in command of Lieutenant Commander J. J. Knapp, left navy yard this afternoon for the lower bay, from where she will start on her long 15,000 mile voyage around the Horn to join the Atlantic squadron as a supply ship. The Celtic goes heavily laden with coal. Only two stops will be made by the ship before she again reaches American waters—at Callao and Montevideo—where she will take aboard coal.

She will also have aboard a large number of old Spanish guns captured by Dewey at Manila, and which since the war have been stored at Mare Island. These old pieces of ordnance will be used to adorn the parks of many Eastern cities.

The new asphaltum driveway for the Mauna Loa wharf is at last completed, the last asphaltum being put in place yesterday afternoon. The driveway will be ready for traffic as soon as the asphaltum sets.

APPEAL OF RICHARDSON

S. M. Ballou has filed an affidavit in support of a motion to advance the appeal of John Richardson from conviction of embezzlement at Wailuku. His firm of Ballou & Marx was engaged for the defense and, when defendant was stricken with paralysis and likely to die, it was felt that the appeal should be pushed to trial, as the firm believed there was good ground for reversing the verdict. There seems to have been unaccountable delay in getting the papers from Wailuku, according to the affidavit.

Judge Lindsey yesterday morning admitted both the dying declaration of the victim and the confession of the defendant in the Takada murder trial. Messrs. Perry and Middleitch for the defendant took exceptions. The defense is now on.

Plaintiff rested in Niehaus Brothers Co. vs. Honolulu Brewing & Malting Co. before Judge Robinson and a jury yesterday, when defendant moved for a nonsuit. This was denied. A Hocking was called by the defendant. At adjournment the trial went over till Monday.

Judge De Bolt was still engaged yesterday hearing the Chinese partnership case relative to a store business at Kihai, Maui.

A jury is still lacking in the Federal court to try E. C. Bertelmann for personating a Federal officer with the object of fraud.

In Hawaiian Carriage Manufacturing Co. vs. Schuman Carriage Co. it is stipulated between Thompson & Clemons for plaintiff and A. S. Humphreys for defendant that plaintiff may have until January 1 to file its amended complaint.

SUGAR CURED LUMBER FOR THE TROPICS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The State Department has received an important report from American Consul Atwell, in Roubaix, France, which, it is expected, will open a new era of prosperity for the American lumber industry. The report deals with the French process of treating fresh wood by means of sugar and heat, which, it is asserted, preserves the wood and gives to it the appearance of age. According to Consul Atwell's report, specimens of the sugar-seasoned wood have been exported to different tropical countries for trial, and word has come from the Madras Presidency in India that specimens sent there have resisted successfully the attacks of white ants. This will doubtless bring about a revolution in the export timber trade to tropical countries, as soft wood treated by the new process will replace the expensive teak and eucalyptus that are known to resist the ravages of white ants.

MAY HEAD OFF GERMANY.

MOSCOW, November 24.—The Huskoye Slovo prints a dispatch from Warsaw saying that Austrian troops in Galicia are ready to take trains for the Russian frontier and prevent the Germans from crossing into Russian Poland.

OF THE MULTITUDES

who have used it, or are now using it, we have never heard of any one who has been disappointed in it. No claims are made for it except those which are amply justified by experience. In recommending it to the afflicted we simply point to its record. It has done great things, and it is certain to continue the excellent work. There is—we may honestly affirm—no medicine which can be used with greater and more reasonable faith and confidence. It nourishes and keeps up the strength during those periods when the appetite fails and food cannot be digested. To guard against imitations this "trade mark" is put on every bottle of



"Wampole's Preparation," and without it none is genuine. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Taken before meals it creates an appetite, aids digestion, renews vital power, drives out disease germs, makes the blood rich, red and full of constructive elements, and gives back to the pleasures and labors of the world many who had abandoned hope. Doctor S. H. McCoy, of Canada, says: "I testify with pleasure to its unlimited usefulness as a tissue builder." Its curative powers can always be relied upon. It makes a new era in medicine, and is beneficial from the first dose. "You can trust it as the Ivy does the Oak." One bottle convinces. Avoid all unreliable imitations. Sold by chemists throughout the world.